COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1865.

General Tochman's Immigration Scheme.

Gen. Tochman, who raised a brigade of troops in Louisiana for the Confederate Army, has, since the restoration of peace, devoted himself to the task of maturing a plan by which European emigrants can speedily to brought to the South. Gen. T. is perhaps the most proper foreigner in the South to work for our interests abroad. He has a European reputation, having held the responsible position of Vice-President of the Polish Council, in Paris, (France,) an office which brought him into contact with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. He has resided for many years in the South, and now devotes his great talents to the development of our dormant resources.

The following letter is taken from the Richmond Whig, of the 16th November. His plan of operation therein sketched, has since received the fullest attention from two land companies, one forming in this State, the other under the Presidency of Gen. G. W. Carter, of Texas. Both companies we hear, are now negotiating with Gen. T. with a view to secure his valuable services.

We would ask our readers to give a careful consideration to the subjoined letter, and have authority for stating that Gen. T. will be glad to communicate with parties who hesire to form land companies. His post office address, is Richmond, Va.

post office address, is Richmond, Va.

IMMIGRATION.—With singular unanimity, the press of Virginia are advocating the necessity of organization, for the purpose of introducing labor into the State. The difficulties which environ the subject are well understood to be, the ignorance of the demand and the competition of the North-west. This ignorance is no small matter. It is not only necessary to teach, but to unteach—the trouble being not so much that people have never heard, but that they have heard too much that is false. And the competition with so much capital, such combinations and legislative grants, is no contemptible adversary, that is to be met only by newspaper articles and declarations. Organization with money is wanting. All the talk that can flow from the most cloquent lips, will never convince against the material arguments that an organized body of agents urgo upon needy emigrants, accompanied with the clink of precious metals. Plead to an unprejudiced mind of balmy airs and fertile soils—of sunny slopes and spontaneous fruits; whisper of bright flowers and glorious increase; of lands where

"the sweet South

Breathes on a bank of violets

"the sweet South Breathes on a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odor;"

"the sweet South
Breathes on a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor;"
and you have little chance with a bustling
fellow who furnishes broad acres of grain,
all for nothing, transportation free, the
rights and privileges of the sovereign,
"carry you free, sir, and give you a bottle
of wine to boot, sir, 160 acres of best land
in the world, sir, all for nothing; schools,
churches, railroad running through the
land, sir; send you to Congress next year,
sir; walk this way, sir; carry your bundle,
sir," &c. &c. What chance do we stand
with land at a price per acre, and nobody
to represent us! If you add that the work
of years and the universal effort of the
world have been directed to misrepresent
us, you may form some faint idea of the
difficulties we have to combat.

We have dealt in generalities too long.
The very nature of the obstacles teaches
us the means of overcoming them. Knowing how they are formed, we are instructed
in the way of removing them.

Dispute about details as we will, the
plain objects are before us: To disabuse
the public mind of its error in regard to
our country—lay before them its natural
advantages, and contribute means to bring
innigration to us.

When we consider the impoverished
state of the country—the want of means
to work what we have—the struggle
against want and all the privations that
are upon us, we can well see the very
serious nature of the task before us and
stand aghast at a labor that seems Herculean. Yet the very cause of our want gives
us the means of supplying it. Sell or
lease idle land—r plan which, without
sacrifice, will give us the labor required,
and at the same time will use our idle land
in lien of ready money—will readily commend itself to our farmers, and we propose to lay before them the outlines of
such a one, which has been carefully
elaborated and criticised, and which is
eminently practical, read the letter below
from General Toohman.

The figures he gives are to be understoed as purely hypothetical—not intended

The figures he gives are to be under-stord as purely hypothetical—not intended to govern—simply to elucidate:

REGISON, Va., Nov. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the Whig.
Sin: The suggestion of thirty years' credit to the European emigrants, which was published in your issue of the 24th ultimo, with the letter I addressed on the subject of European immigration, to Mr. J. B. B. DeBow, is considered by many persons as too long a term. I made this suggestion simily to be a larger the emigrants towend too long a term. I made this suggestion simply to endurage the emigrants to wend their way South. But I can state positively that not one out of a hundred emigrants would avail himself of this privilege, and continue to pay 8 per cent, during thirty years; though, should the offer of such a term of payment be made to them, it might induce many to come South—who are able and would prefer to pay for their land immediately, or in a year or two after settling here—and yet are not determined to cross the Atlantic.

However this suggestion might have operated Large it was been it is objectionable.

rated, I give it up when it is objectionable, and request you, respectfully, to allow me

to present, through your columns, to the land-holders, another suggestion:

Supposing that twenty-five land-holders own in the aggregate 1,000,000 acres of land, and that 5 of them, for 300,000 acres, demand \$1 per acre —\$300,000; 5 of them, for 200,000 acres, demand \$2 per acre —\$400,000; 5 of them, for 200,000 acres, demand \$3 per acre —\$600,000; 5 of them, for 150,000 acres, demand \$5 per acre —\$600,000; 2 of them, for 50,000 acres, demand \$6 per acre —\$500,000. Total, 25 owners; 1,000,000 acres, \$31; total, \$2,700,000. \$2,700,000.

\$2,780,000.

Leaving the sale of this 1,000,000 acres of land to the chances of application of the purchasers to the home agents and the owners themselves, many years will elapse before all this land can be sold—even at great deal lower prices, unless some speculators purchase it to re-sell the same in small lots or parcels, at higher prices, to the emigrants. the emigrant:

the emigrants.

Now, should these twenty-five land-holders form themselves into a land company, bring their land into its common stock, become themselves stock or shareholders thereof, and covenant with the European Agency, (which I propose to undertake and establish.) to sell it to the emigrants at the rates and upon conditions which would be acceptable to them—every acre of their land could and would be sold in the course of one year or sooner.

and could and would be sold in the course of one year or sooner.

I proceed now to suggest the rates and conditions, which I know, from my intercourse with the Europeans, would be fully acceptable to them:

1st. Let the land company covenant with the European Agency to sell its land to the emigrants in lots or parcels from 50 to 150 and 200 acres, at the following rates.

and 200 ac	cres,	at the fe	ollow	ing rates: re \$375,000
200,000		2.50		500,000
200,000	4.4	3.50	6	700,000
150,000	61	4.50	**	675,000
100,000	**	5.50		550,000
50,000	••	6.50	**	325,000
1 000 000		20.70		= =====

2d. Let the company covenant, further, that this land will be sold to the emigrants on ten years' credit, and upon the following conditions:

During the first three years, the emigrants should pay only the interest from the purchase consideration, 6-100, and \$2.50 for the expenses of European agencies. After the three years jeriod, they should pay: 4th year, or emitted of \$10, \$10, inter, \$6.00, expenses Europ'n agency, 2.50 per year.	2.50	2.50	5.20	2.50	2.50	\$17.50
the int of Euro agency	2	3	:	:	:	:
ay only penses (Europ'n	3	;	3	:	:	
for the exp pay: 00; expenses		•	3	3	:	\$24.90 18.00; Expenses
strants s. 50 for lid pay: \$6.00; ex	4.50	3.60:	2.70:	1.80	96	\$24.90
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ion, 6-1 ion, 6-1 reriod f \$100,	, 75.	99	45.	8	15,	at 6 per
During the first three yes purchase consideration, 6- Afer the three years period 4th year, on capital of \$100, 5th	5	:	12	3	5	\$100 Int'st for 1st 3 years, at 6 per cent Total
During rechase ter the	:	7th ::	:		10th ::	t'st for 1s

The foregoing table of computation shows, exclusively, that the land-holders, associated in land companies, in each state, would obtain their own prices for the land in ten years, with interest apportuned to the payment of capital, without incurring any expenses—as these would be paid or refunded to them by the emigrants, with interest—should they adopt the suggested plan of operation.

Moreover, many other advantages would result from such organizations:

1st. The laboring emigrants, for hire, could be brought in requisite numbers through the medium of the same European agency.

agency.

2d. The companies could reserve lots 2d. The companies could reserve lots or farms of various sizes, in the midst of the first settlers, here and there; such reserved farms put in the market when around them settlements shall be established, would command many times higher prices than the lots or farms sold to the first emigrants.

3d. No Northern capitalist, or at least very few and in small sums, would now advance a loan on the waste lands in the Southern States; whilst the land shares of

advance a loan on the waste lands in the Southern States; whilst the land shares of so organized companies would be both mortgageable and saleable—they would be sought for investments by the captalists themselves, as by their character and nature they would constitute the safest investment—their base being land in the market. market.

4th. Should the companies choose to 4th. Should the companies choose to have their stores of agricultural implements, seeds, and other farming articles, and offer to sell them to the emigrants on reasonable credit—this would greatly encourage emigration South, and the companies would reap the profits of merchants in addition to those derived from the sale of land.

of land.

5th. This plan would require very small apital in money to put it into operation, and it could be easily obtained, either by a loan or by the sale of a portion of the stock or land shares—when the land companies obtain charters and organize.

6th. The organization of such land companies are a such land companies.

panies in every Southern State, and their

communion with the European agency by a covenant as suggested above, would bring South in the first year of operation, at least 100,000 emigrants and their number would increase every year, which, besides benefiting the land-holders materially, would secure their personal safety against the apprehended insurrections of the negroes; and, in a short time, would enable the Southern States to resume that position in the national council of the United States, to which they are constitutionally States, to which they are constitutionally entitled.

states, to which they are constitutionally entitled.

7th. Should the National Express and Transportation Company make requisite arrangement, and undertake to rece of from the European agencies and bring here these emigrants from Europe, and on their landing in the Southern ports, transport them to their new homes, it would open to itself a source of revenue worth at least three millions of dollars yearly.

To accomplish all this, and to reap so manifest advantages, only determined action of men commanding confidence and respect of Southern land-holders, is requisite. Merely writing and talking on the subject will achieve nothing. Let them come out from their retirements, and proceed in organizing companies. The other wheels of the machine will be easily found.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. TOCHMAN.

Legislature South Carolina.

Saturday, December 16, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past 10 a. m.
Messrs. Davant. Kershaw, Sullivan,
Williams, Winsmith, Buist, Thompson,
Lawton and others submitted reports of
sundry committees.

On motion of Mr. Buist, a bill to repeal
certain amendments in relation to the
banks of this State, and a resolution in relation to relief to said banks, was postponed to the next regular session.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution for
rescinding the resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly, and substituting "Thursday, 21st instant," for
"Tuesday, 19th instant,"
Mr. J. H. Williams submitted the report
of the Special Committee on Retrench-

the Special Committee on Retrench-

of the Special Committee on Retreatments.

A bill to provide for the re-organization of the militia received the third reading, was agreed to, the tille changed to an Act, and it was sent to the House of Represen-

and it was sent to the House of Representatives.

The Governor has approved and signed Acts of the following titles: An Act to incorporate Schiller Lodge No. 30, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of South Carolina, located in the city of Charleston; an Act to provide for the drawing of juries in certain cases; an Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act to alter the law in relation to last wills and testaments, and for other purposes," ratified the 21st day of December, 1858; an Act to amend the criminal law; an Act to amend and renew the charter of the Calhoun Insurance Company, of Charleston; and an Act preliminary to legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.

The following resolution was agreed to, and a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives accordingly: Resolved, That the joint resolution of the General Assembly, fixing the day of adjournment on Tuesday, 19th day of this month, be rescinded, and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives requesting that body to reseind said resolution, and to appoint Wednesday, the 20th of this mon h, as the day of adjournment.

A bill to establish the University of South Carolina received its third reading, was passed, the title changed to an Act, and it was returned to the House of Representatives. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the rell, the Speaker took the Chair, and the House proceeded

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the rell, the Speaker took the Chair, and the House proceeded to business.

The Senate returned to the House the following bills, which were read the third time and their titles changed to Acts: A bill to establish the University of South Carolina; a bill to incorporate the South Carolina Land and Emigration Company; a bill to provide for the election of Tax Collectors for the District of Darlington, the title having been changed by adding "and Chesternied!" a bill to change the time for holding the election for Sheriff of Williamsburg District; a bill to incorporate the Charleston Hook and Ladder Company; a bill to establish regulations to prevent the spread of Asiatic Cholera in this State; a bill to incorporate the Charleston Dredging and Wharf Building Company; a bill to incorporate the Irelaud Creek Timber Cutter's Company; a bill to provide for the re-organization of the militia; a bill to amend the license laws; a bill to establish the Southern Express Company; a bill to meorporate the village of Kirkwood; an Act to provide for the issue of bills receivable in payment of indebtedness to the State to the amount of \$500,000; a bill to renew the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company; a bill for the relief of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company; a bill to incorporate the Ashley River Saw Mill, Timber and Lumber Company; a bill to extend to the Camden Bridge Company and the time within which to re-build their bridge; a bill to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal; a bill to establish certain roads, bridges and ferries; a bill to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes; a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, of Charleston; a bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the law in relation to charleston, a bill relative to the distilla-tion of liquors; a bill to establish and regu-late the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy.

Messrs. Read, Farmer, Youmans, Bon-ham, Ryan, Cannon, Butler, Duryes, Walsh, Scott and Stackhouse submitted re-ports of compatitions.

waish, Scott and Stackhouse submitted reports of committees.

Mr. J. R. Aiken introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration on Monday next:

Resolved, That all undrawn balances,

Resolved, That all undrawn balances,

now standing to the credit of the several State officers, or other persons, due and payable on or before the first day of October, 1865, and which were payable in the currency of the State, be regarded as claims against the State; for the payment of which, the parties claiming the same shall have the right of petition at any meeting of the General Assembly within twelve months of this resolution. The salaries of the Comptroller-General, Treasurer and Secretary of State only excepted as regards their salaries for the year 1865. A bill for the encouragement and protection of European immigration, and for the appointment of a commissioner, and for other purposes therein expressed, was continued to the next session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Mullins introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

Mr. Garlington introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to, and was erdered to be sent to the Senate.

Resolved, That a special committee of this House be appointed, to consist of three, to whom the subject of encouraging European immigration be referred; that said committee be instructed to correspond with individuals, governments and societies, in Europe, on this subject, and report at the next session of the Legislature the information which they may have collected, and also the most practicable scheme that can be adopted to encourage

ture the information which they may have collected, and also the most practicable scheme that can be adopted to encourage such immigration; and that \$500, if so much be necessary, be appropriated to pay the expenses of the committee in the prosecution of this object, to be accounted for to the Legislature.

A bill to amend the insolvent laws of this State was ordered to be laid on the table.

Washington, December 11.—The details of the proceedings of the Alabama Convention, in reference to the amendment question, show that it was passed, as in South Carolina, with a proviso that the second clause of the act of Congress should not be so construed as to confer upon that body the future government and regulation of the freedmen. Mississippi stands ready to endorse the amendment in like manner, and will no doubt do so this week, if she has not already.

"Governor elect Humphreys," as the President addresses him, is said to have signed the bill allowing negroes to testify in all cases except where the parties interested are all whites.

The advice to the newly elected Georgia delegation to remain where they are far Washington, December 11.—The details

the advice to the newly elected Georgia delegation to remain where they are fer he present, is believed to be the real position of the President with reference to the representatives of the more openly rebelious States. He would have them remain

lious States. He would have them remain until their cases were decided by the two Houses, each House for itself; and by a fair Constitutional decision of the question, he (the President) is willing to abide.

"Will" Graham is here as Senator from North Carolina, and declares that if he is not admitted, the State will send no other representatives to either House. This is representatives to either House. This is cool, certainly, as Graham has no more chances of admission, until pardoned, than Cobb would have from Georgia. If a "test" question were to be made in Graham's case, then was North Carolina most unfortunated in the admission of the second control of the control of unfortunate in the selection of her candi-

Major-General G. W. Smith is the Na-tional Express Company's manager in New

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, December 2.- The Brokers'

Liverpool, December 2.—The Brokers' Circular says the cotton market opened with firmness on Friday, but upon advices from New York, per Jason, of lower prices, some degree of heaviness appeared. On Monday, with accounts per Peruvian, of a recovery of quotations in New York, the demand revived, with hardening prices, and on Tuesday the market became more animated. On Wednesday and Thursday, with a renewed and general demand from the trade, the sales were large, and a decided advance has been established. American is in extensive demand, and, after declining about ½d. per pound in the early part of the week, closed at an advance of 1@4d. upon last Thursday's quotations. Egyptians have advanced 14@2d, per pound, and in other descriptions the improvement ranges from ½@1d, per pound. The week's quotations foot up 96,239 bales, including 18,190 on speculation and 19,940 for export. The quotations are: Orleans fair, 22½d.—middling, 20¾d.; Mobile, 20¾. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The market closed firm—awaiting the receipts of the Cuba's news, which did not transpire until the close of business.

Trade at Manchester.—At the market,

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—At the market, yesterday, producers still further advanced their quotations, which, coupled with the non-arrival of the Cuba's news, rather checked business.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. - There was active demand for discount at the Bank, on the 1st, and the rate in the open market remained at 5½66 per cent. On the Stock Exchange, the demand for money was less active, and loans were offered at 5 per cent. and the heaviness in nearly all departments. 5 per cent, and the heaviness in nearly all departments was increasing. Consols closed at 875@87½. Proposals had been put forward for the entire consolidation of the capital of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The total capital will be £12,000,000—half in shares and half in 7 per cent, bonds, of which the whole have been issued with the exception of £2,778,at the price of 88—but the mearly due, the net price he weekly returns of the 000 now of to dividend will be 7. Bank of 10. 30 and show an increase of £163 .-916,000 sterling.

New Yorm, December 14.—Cotton firmer—middling 50c. Flour has again advanced 10c. Wheat has advanced 3c. Corn is firm, at 96c. Pork lower; mess, \$28.75. Whiskey unchanged.

Local Items

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL. - Captain S. L. Leaphart was elected to the above office, yesterday, by the Legislature.

Santa Class is expected, as usual, this year, but for fear of his missing some of the chimneys, parents should give Mr. McKenzie a call and supply themselves.

C. H. Simonton, Esq., of Charleston, was elected Speaker of the House, yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. A. P. Aldrich, (elected Law

NIGHT TRAINS DISCONTINUED,-We have been authorized by the railroad officials to state that the night trains over the South Carolina Railroad will be discontinued on and after Wednesday next, 20th inst.

The following is the result of the election, held by the Legislature, yesterday, for President and four Directors of the Bank of the State: President—C. M. Furman; Directors—W. C. Dukes, J. P. De-Veaux, J. J. Brabham, C. F. Hanckel.

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST TO ALL. -The Phonix, (double sheet,) of to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, 20th, will contain the several Acts, passed by the Legislature, relative to the freedmen, generally termed "The Code." Copies can be obtained at this office—price ten cents.

COURT OF MAGISTRATES AND FREEHOLD-ERS .- The Magistrates in the case of M. McDowell vs. T. S. Minton, request us to state that, by the death of the plaintiff in the above case, the jurous summoned for Thursday, 21st inst., will not be required to attend.

Messrs. Townsend & North have presented us a copy of Miller's Planters' and Merchants' Almanae for 1866. The work sustains its old reputation, and will be consuited, of course, by scores of persons, old and young, throughout the State.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Mr. North has furnished us with the December number of this periodical. The leading article, and the most interesting in it, is an illustrated description of Harpers' establishment, under the caption of "Making the Magazine, ' Since we have renewed our intercourse with Harpers' publications, from their tone and style towards the Southern States, we can give them no word of commendation. There are many, how-ever, who will read them, despite of every-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. -Attention is callted to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first tim

ime:

Apply at this Office—Cemetery Lots.

"House Wanted.
"House Wanted.
"House Wanted.
"C. Brill—New Store.
Durbec & Walter—Stock of Betail Store.
Levin & Peixotto—Havana Segars.
Dr. P. Melvin Cohen—Selling Off.
Zealy's Store—Cottage for Sale.

J. McKenzie—Fancy Boxes, &c.
A. R. Phillips—Houses and Lots.
"Plano for Sale.

J. J. Goodwyn, M. D.—Professional.
Meeting Board Trustees S. C. University.
Francis Lance & Som—Farniture, &c.
Lames G. Gibbes—Furniture, &c.
E. Pollard—Look Here.
A. G. Stacy—Winnsboro Female College.

Correspondence from Madrid denies that the Spanish Government has sent Admiral Panija orders to suspend hostilities against-Chili. The Government is not even disposed to accept of the mediation of neutral powers. Orders have been given to the Spanish naval arsenals to push forward the preparation of war vessels for sea.

The American Trade League met in Philadelphia, the on 14th of December, and adopted a declaration of principles for promoting the protection of American industry. This organization has been gotten up in opposition to the Free Trade League recently formed in New York.

The steamer Ariadue, from New York

The steamer Ariadne, from New York for Key West, on the 30th ult., returned to New York on the 14th inst., having come in collision with the ship William Edward, from Havre for New York.

The *Tribune* says General Grant will soon mak a trip to the military posts on the Rio Grande.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE, containing six rooms, with 121 acres of LAND, in the suburbs of the town. On the premises are Kitchen, Barn, Stable and Carriage House—all in good repair. Will be sold low or exchanged for town property. Apply at Mr. ZEALYS store, Assembly street. Pec 19 12*

TO RENT.

FOUR ROOMS, with out room, of a lower story of the dwelling on the coner of Taylor and Pickens streets. Pessesion given immediately. For furth particulars, inquire at this office. room, of the Dec 19

University of South Carolina.

THE Trustees of the University of South Carolina are hereby summoned to meet at the Library of the University, THIS DAY, at 9 a. m By order of the President of the Board.
C. BRUCE WALKER,
Sec. pro tem. Board of Trustees.

J. J. GOODWYN, M. D., OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Columbia. His office for the present is at the residence of S. L. De-Veaux, Esq., Camden (or Taylor) street